# THEDAILYJOURNAL

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SEVENTEEN breweries in St. Louis have formed a trust to regulate the production of beer. Is this another result of the tariff?

THE sense as well as the phraseology of the President's recent speeches in New York was so marred by the telegraphic reports, that as a matter of justice to him and the truth of history we reprint them in a correct form. Though not long nor labored they were admirable in thought and diction, and fully sustained the President's reputation as a master of the art of oratory.

It looks very much as if some of the government officials in Oklahoma had been guilty of a gross violation of official propriety in the matter of making premature land entries, or assisting others to make them. The United States marshals and their deputies are the officials who seem likely to be implicated. The report of the special agent of the Interior Department is decidedly against them, and unless they can clear themselves of the charges and specifications they will have to suffer the consequences. The action of the administration in this matter has been prompt and straightforward, and if the officials now under charges do not clear themselves the President should make short work of them.

ALL last year Democratic writers and orators insisted that, so far as the issues of the campaign were concerned, Democracy and free trade-or, as they preferred to call it, tariff reform-were synonymous. They refused to admit for an instant that any considerable element in the party favored protection, and "read out" Mr. Randall as the one presumptuous believer in the protective doctrine. Mr. Randall, it is to be observed, is back in the party and high in its councils, notwithstanding the reading out, and Mr. Gorman, another protectionist, whom the campaign managers did not dare antagonize, is wielding as much influence as usual. The coming scramble after the chairmanship of the national committee, made vacant by the death of Mr. Barnum, will show very distinctly the extent of the split in the party and measure the strength of the factions.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has broken out again. His letter to the Confederate Veterans' Association, of Birmingham, assures them that "to preserve the memories of a struggle for constitutional rights is a duty we owe not only to the past, but to posterity." The "constitutional rights" referred to was the right to destroy the Union and establish a separate government. "Never." says Jeff, "was cause more sacred or more heroically maintained. Misrepresentation, however malignant, can fix no indelible stain upon your record. Truth may follow with tardy step the flight of falsehood, but it must at last prevail." This sounds like the croaking of a raven amida chorus of nightingales. While North and South are exchanging congratulations over the bright prospects of the future, the old croaker at Beauvoir breaks in with his eulogy of the lost cause. It is a great pity Davis did not die before the centennial. He dose not merely lag superfluous on the stage. He is an offensive relic, a political anachronism, a survival of the unfittest, a chronic cause of national nightmare.

THE LaPorte Herald mentions the arrest in that place of a young man named Darling, by a postoffice inspector, for alleged violation of the postal laws. His offense consisted in sending a dunning postal card to a person who had persistently refused to pay an honest debt and whom Darling finally called "a dead beat" and threatened to publish. He was taken before a United States Commissioner and placed under bonds to appear before the grand jury in this city. If the facts are correctly stated Darling was wrongfully arrested and the commissioner should have discharged him. It is no offense against the postal laws or any other United States law to send a dunning postal card or to call "a dead beat" through the mails. Possibly it may be libelous, but that is a question for State courts. The postoffice inspector and postmaster who caused Darling's arrest exceeded their authority. There seems to be a growing tendency in this direction on the part of postoffice inspectors, and it is time it should be checked. They are quite too much disposed to | their trade, and the promptness with meddle in correspondence and interfere | which a wide-awake government, with the privacy of the mails. These | watchful of the interests of its people, inspectors are not intended to act as seizes upon every opportunity to prospies on the people, and it must be a | mote their trade. Our government and very plain and strong case that will | people have a great deal to learn in this justify them in meddling with private | regard. We are as yet mere tyros in the correspondence or making arrests for great game of international trade. Comalleged misuse of the mails. The mails | pared with those of Europe, our merbelong to the people, and the rights of | chants and manufacturers are infants in the people are sacred against meddle- the art of establishing and pushing trade

some interference by government officials. Offenses against the mails are clearly defined by law, and there is no excuse for an inspector going beyond the law in his superserviceable zeal and desire to make a case. There is such a thing as inspecting too much.

#### A POLITICAL SIGN OF THE TIMES.

But for the seeming irreverence in

we would be tempted to say that the present attitude of the Prohibition party is very much that of the Phillipian jailer when he cried out, "What must I do to be saved?" Many of them are whistling vigorously to keep up their courage, but the more thoughtful are sorely perplexed To get light upon this question the national committee called for a "conference," at Louisville, last February. Two hundred and forty representative men and women attended, mostly from Kentucky and Indiana, though some of the brightest lights of the party from other States were there, also. As it was merely a "conference" to inquire what must be done, the executive committee had requested Walter Thomas Mills, one of the ablest of the party, to mature a plan, and prepare a paper on "What Next, and How to Do It." Mr. Mills addressed himself to the task, and prepared the paper, which appears in full in the March number of The Statesman, of which Mr. Mills one of the editors. It is unique paper. The writer approaches his task with a due sense of its difficulties, conceding at the outset that the vote of last November was a surprise, at least to the rank and file, who had been led to believe that it might reach a million or more, and could in no case fall short of 600,000, whereas it reached only 250,000, as against the 300,000 of 1886, indicating trend in the wrong direction, on greatly increased popular vote, and after the most vigorous campaign possible. What so important now as to know what next, and how to do it? Mr. Mills starts out with: "Had the Prohibition party secured a half million votes I would not have been asked to prepare this article. The 'what next' would have been clear enough." That shows that Mr. Mills understands the situation. His proposition, however, has the merit of boldness if not of originality. Conceding the fatal setback of the late election, he recommends that those who remain (250,000) at once set to work signing a call for another "conference," to consider the situation and to deliberate on the various matters involved; this convention to be composed of 250 picked men and women, of whom 80 per cent. will be necessary to talk on woman suffrage or any other side issue, or to change the name of the party, but this call is not to be made until it shall have received 500,000 names. Prof. Hopkins suggested that it be made to read 2,000,000, and Mr. Mills accepted the amendment. The theory was that with 2,000,000 pledged in advance it would be safe to make another canvass. Mr. Hopkins said, in advocating his amendment, that the only objection to the party that he had heard was that it was too few to do anything, and that with 2,000,000 to begin with there would be hope of ultimate success. This was the conclusion of two of the ablest men of the party, but when it came into the conference it received only seventy-six votes. But that seventy-six of the representative men and women of the party should say that there is no use of trying it again unless 2,000,000 may be pledged

## SOUTHERN MANUFACTURERS AND FOREIGN

is very significant, and especially since

no other answer was formulated or pro-

posed to the question, "What next, and

how to do it?"

A meeting of Southern manufacturers has just been held at Augusta to discuss matters pertaining to their interests and how to promote them. The delegates were principally cotton manufacturers. The president of the convention, in his address, said:

Convenient and cheap ontlets for goods deserve careful consideration. We should control the markets of South America and Mexico, and to accomplish this desired end we should invoke government aid. Our flag should float over every bale of goods which leaves our ports. The British government, taking advantage of some sup-posed trouble between China and our gov-ernment, with the hope of prejudicing that country against our goods, has passed a law requiring every piece of goods manufactured in this country and passing through England to China, to be branded. "Manufactured in the United States of America." We would like to have our goods reach China without the use of English bottoms. Give us American ships; let China see the American flag. If our government would lend a helping hand in placing our products in foreign countries it would not be long before you would see: Manufactured in the United States of America" on goods made in Manchester,

We do not remember to have seen mentioned elsewhere the fact here stated relative to the action of the British government, but if true it shows how quick that government is to take advantage of every circumstance to advance British interests and promote British trade. Two things in recent years have tended to produce irritation between the United States and Chinaour action on the emigration question and the rough treatment of Chinese in some parts of the country. Without discussing the merits of these questions, it goes without saying that they have caused more or less irritation between the governments. No doubt the British government, through its ministers and consuls, has been doing all in its power to foment and aggravate the difficulty, as, viewed from a selfish and international stand-point, it had a perfect right to do. And now it seems the hostile feeling among the Chinese being well developed, England causes American cotton goods passing through that country for China to be stamped, "Manufactured in the United States of America," so as to insure an unfriendly discrimination against them. The incident shows the importance of maintaining friendly relations with people if we want

in foreign countries, and our government as yet has done almost nothing in that direction. The time has come when there should be a change of policy all along the line.

The president of the Augusta convention was right in saying "we should control the markets of South America and Mexico, and to accomplish this desired end we should invoke government aid.' The aggressive enterprise of American merchants and manufacturers must be supplemented by friendly legislation of Congress and the aid of the government if we expect to obtain our share of foreign trade. Our first concern is, and must continue to be, the control of our own market-incomparably the best in the world. But we have a right to aspire to a good share in other markets. and the time seems to have come when the efforts of the government should be turned in that direction. Especially should we endeavor to secure a much larger share of the growing trade of Mexico and South America, by negotiating better treaties, cultivating closer trade relations and establishing steamer lines. We should like to see President Harrison's administration marked by new departure in this direction.

THE recent removal of Mr. Garvin from the wardenship of the Joliet penitentiary is causing considerable comment. Mr. Garvin was formerly deputy warden, and when the wardenship became vacant he was promoted to that position in recognition of his fitness and with a tacit understanding that his tenure of office would be of considerable duration. Now he is removed to make place for an inexperienced successor, and other changes made at the same time indicate a purpose to run the penitentiary as a political machine. The action is generally deprecated by the Republican press of Illinois as a plain departure from the principles of civil-service reform in State institutions. The Chicago Inter Ocean says:

The Republican party stands pledged to civil-service reform, not as an abstraction to be talked about in party platforms, on the stump and in editorials, but as a practical rule of conduct in making appointments. Governor Fifer and the penitentiary commissioners are as much bound to respect that rule and carry it out in good faith as President Harrison and his Cabinet

Other Republican papers talk in a similar strain. The incident is notable as showing the steady growth of the sentiment in favor of removing the administration of all public trusts, and especially State institutions, from the control of partisan politics. We have got to come to this, and the party that gets there first will stand highest in public favor.

INDIVIDUAL selfishness has hindered progress in Indianapolis for many years. It has been exerted so insidiously and artfully, and yet so powerfully that enterprising and public-spirited citizens have often been compelled to desist from efforts to build up the town without fairly realizing the nature of the opposition. There can be no doubt that the residents who are anxious for an iucreased prosperity of the city, and who are willing to do their part toward bringing it about outnumber those who hamper progress, but the latter have so long acted the part of obstructionists that they are accomplished in the role, and find the blocking of such movements comparatively easy. It is time the selfish character of this opposition was fully understood, and the developments and discoveries made by the freegas advocates indicate that the true inwardness of the antagonism, in this case at least, will soon be made clear. The city cannot afford to have its present and future interests jeopardized in order to forward the selfish personal wishes of a few individuals who will themselves do nothing for the general

It has been left for George Francis Train, of all others, to call attention to the fact that the women of the country were practically unrepresented at the Washington centennial celebration. Train has been fasting for fifteen days, but having got rid of the superfluous flesh to which he found objection, shows a disposition to be chatty. He says he doesn't feel like eating anything yet; there is so much to think about his mind does not dwell upon the gross wants of the body. Among other things he has noticed, and which no one else seems to have observed, was the absence of women from the ceremonies last week. squaw who figured in the Tammany procession, he thinks, hardly counts as a representative of her sex. "This woman," he says, "probably a man in disguise, and an old wax figure of Martha Washington, were the only two women in the thirty million mothers, wives, sisters and daughters who had anything to do with that centennial parade-an insult to the very beauty, virtue, brains and wifehood of the women of the land. These two squaws and wax figure represented the foremothers of America; the rest in the procession were the representatives of the forefathers. In this way Gerry, Welsh, Smelt and Tripe and the rest of the self-elected committee, spent half a million of the people's money insulting every woman in the country. Ward McAllister is too much of a gentleman to have done such a thing." Miss Anthony and the rest owe George Francis a vote of thanks for thus pointing out the lack in the parade. The revolutionary mothers really ought to have been honored. but perhaps it was thought they were sufficiently represented in the persons of their male descendants. The Tammany braves could hardly be counted among these, how-

REV. Dr. McLeod yesterday announced his intention of resigning the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church. This congregation is one of the largest in the city. its membership includes many men of high social standing and wide personal influence, and the announcement made by the pastor foreshadows a pulpit event of more than usual importance. Dr. McLeod came to this city, from Buffalo, N. Y., about six years ago, and the termination of his connection with the Second Church, at the date indicated in his remarks yesterday, will mark the conclusion of one of the longest pastorates in the history of that congregation. The Doctor has a wide acquaintance through the North and East, and is on terms of intimate friendship with many of the most prominent men in the country. His pastoral work in Indianapolis has been characterized by industry, energy and zeal, and his general course has been that of a scholarly and liberalminded minister. His activity and usefulness has extended beyond the usual ecclesiastical lines. In social circles, as a member of the Gentlemen's Literary Club, and in public affairs he has proved himself full man. The Journal has no information as to the Doctor's plans for the future, but wherever his lot may be cast he will be followed by the good wishes of all who admire a man who has convictions and the courage to frankly express them.

MOUNT VESUVIUS is in a state of eruption, with streams of lava coursing down its sides and threatening great destruction of property. The curious thing about these eruptions is that the residents and property-owners affected by them always seem to be taken by surprise, as if they expected each eruption to be the last. Perhaps their careless credulity is no more remarkable than that of the dwellers along streams who rebuild, year after year and generation after generation, on sites which are periodically inundated; but they can hardly expect the rest of mankind to share their surprise when the inevitable calamity comes. Vesavius has been breaking out at intervals for the last 2,000 years, and probably will continue to do so as long as the world stands. People who persist in living on its sides must take their chances.

THE capture of that enormous sunfish on the Virginia coast came just in time to give ap impetus to piscatorial narratives. Now, if some public benefactor could capture a new and marvelous variety of snake, the season might be considered fairly opened.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Have you a traveling correspondent by the name of C. H. Wiley? A SUBSCRIBER. FRANKLIN, Ind., May 4. No.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is about to make her debut in literature with an article in Longman's New Review on her experiences in Russian society life.

A Young lady's letter to her papa in Brookline, Mass., says of the ending of the centennial ball: "Champagne was all over the floor, and men pouring it down one another's backs." MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE can hardly

said to be renewing her youth, but after a period of decline that gave her friends extreme solicitude she is becoming quite a cheerful and well CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER is a tall man, with

a long, pale face, prominent nose and luxuriant white hair and beard. He is not a dude in his attire, and seems to have the literary man's disregard of current fashions. THE historical portraits of the Presidents show

that John Quincy Adams was the first chief executive to throw aside shirt frills and furbelows. His other garments, however, were made in the fashion of his father's generation. THE Benedictine priests of Spring Valley, Ill., have purchased 200 acres of the most fertile

land in that vicinity and will build a \$200,000 college upon it at once. When finished the structure will be the largest Catholic college in the A FASHIONABLE woman in Boston ties back

her sash curtains with ribbons to match the flowers that bloom in her windows. When she displays Easter lilies she uses white ribbon; when geraniums, red; when hyacinths, pink; when tulips, yellow.

The veteran traveler, Albert Brisbane, of New York, who is now eighty years of age, has arrived in Paris from Algiers. He has been exploring parts of northern Africa which he had not previously visited, and is in fine health for one of his years. He will return to this country

"An Old Lawyer" says in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that he once heard Justice Field say that the worst briefs submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States were those of the late Jere Black. Mr. Black was a great lawyer, but was often very careless in the preparation of his briefs, sometimes quoting authorities on the

THE Frince of Wales has warmly congratulated the Duke of Portland upon his betrothal to handsome Miss Dallas Yorke, and has intimated his intention to be present with the Princess at the wedding. London society is full of rumors of the spiendor which is to mark the marriage of one of the richest peers of England to the most beautiful woman in the United Kingdom.

MISS NANNY NANCREDE, of Baltimore, one of a family of young ladies who have enjoyed the acquaintance of the family of the Emperor of Brazil, and a connection of the Nancrede family of Philadelphia, will be led to the altar in June y Dr. Fernandes Hernandos. The father of Dr. Hernandos accompanied the Emperor of Brazil on his recent trip to Europe as one of his physi-

THE monument to the memory of the late ex-President Arthur, now being erected in the Albany (N. Y.) Rural Cemetery, is a large sarcophagus of granite. The monument is in the family lot in the western part of the cemetery. A large bronze figure will be placed at one side of the sarcophagus. The only inscription will be the name "Arthur" in plain letters on the base of

THE military custom of saluting by bringing the hand into a horizontal position over the eyebrows, is thus accounted for: It is supposed to date back to the tournaments of the middle ages, when, after the Queen of Beauty was enthroned the knights who were to take part in the sports of the day marched past the dais on which she sat. and as they passed shielded their eyes from the

VARIOUS governments pay their chiefs as follows: The United States, \$50,000 a year; Persia, \$30,000,000; Russia, \$10,000,000; Siam, \$10,-000,000; Spain. \$3,900,000; Italy, \$3,000,000; Great Britain, \$3,000,000; Morocco, \$2,500,000; Japan, \$2,300,000; Egypt, \$1,575,000; Germany, \$1,000,000; Saxony, \$700,000; Portugal, Sweden and Brazil, each \$600,000; France, \$200,000; Hayti, \$240,000; Switzerland, \$3,000 JOHN BRIGHT, as is well known, was a most skillful and enthusiastic fisherman. He was extremely proud of the first salmon which he captured. "It was," he said, "the first salmon I ever saw alive, and the first I ever killed. If I had been near Manchester I would have had it stuffed and placed in my dining-room." It is recorded that on one occasion he struck a salmon on Saturday, and did not bring it to land before the people were going to church on Sunday.

GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON has been elected a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of Enggland. He is one of the six Americans now fellows of that society, among whom are David A. Wells, Francis A. Walker and Edward Young. Mr. Gibson is an active broker in Wall street, and the official historian of the New York Con solidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. His recent work on the stock exchanges of the world has received favorable notices from many of the foreign newspapers.

A PROMINENT leader of fashion in London, the wife of a duke well known in sporting circles, having occasion to return an article she had bought at a large drapery establishment, was asked by the polite and mellifluous "floor walker." "Which of our gentlemen had the honor of serving your Grace?" The lady looked at him with a mischievous twinkle in her eyes, and, indicating a certain assistant, replied diffidently but I rather think it was that nobleman with the and modestly: "Well, sir, I am not quite sure,

ONE of the three State asylums of Kentucky has been managed for twenty-six years by Dr. James Rodman, who now retires from active service. Not a single charge of cruelty or mismanagement has ever been proved against his institution during his career. As a financier Dr. Rodman has covered himself with glory. It has been estimated that by his system \$100,000 has annually been saved his State. The total savings out of appropriations made by the State to the asylum amount to \$120,000. All this has been done without in any way interfering with the comfort of the inmates, who are there, as Dr. Rodman says, to be cured, and not to be impris-

"In reality, the greatest man in France is not Boulanger, but Meissonier," writes a sarcastic Paris correspondent. "Meissonier almost succeeded in getting the opening of the exhibition postponed for a month, because he was not satstied with the distribution of the fine arts galery, and feared danger of fire. No king or emperor was ever treated with more respect than Meissonier. This vivacious little man, with a long, wavy beard, is allowed to storm and bully the greatest dignitaries of the country, who feel honored by this attention; his slightest caprices are treated with consideration; he is the spoilt child of glory. Meissonier represents France in her two greatest phases, as an artistic country and as a military power. French art, French arms and the name of Meissonier are inseparable. Vapoleen, Meissonier. What would one

name be without the other!" THE great Russian novelist, Tolstoi, writes in a study as bare, bleak, cold and unadorned as are the steppes of his native clime. There is neither carpet on the floor nor draperies at the window, nor flowers, nor paintings, nor brie-a-brac. There is scarcely even any furniture—an old lounge, pushed against one wall, an immense table in a

ments by a an unpainted wooden partition which runs half way up to the ceiling, and from which depend two wooden rakes—used by Tolstol in his garden, and in the corner stands a wooden spade—above it, hanging from some wooden pegs, Tolstoi's great, caped overcoat. Evidently the famous writer plunges so deeply into the subject of his writings as to be oblivious

to his surroundings HERE is a verbatim report of the speech of the chairman of a Scotch agricultural-showdinner in giving the toast of "The Queen:" "Noo, gentlemen, will ye a fill your glasses, for I'm aboot to bring forward 'The Queen,' [Applause.] Oor Queen, gentlemen, is really a wonderful woman, if I may say it; she's ane o' the guid auld sort; nae whigmaleeries or falderal about her, but a douce decent body. She's respectable beyond a doot. She has brocht up a grand family o' weelfaur'd lass and lasses—her auldest son bein' a credit to ony mither—and they're a' weel married. Gentlemen, ye'll maybe no believe it, but I ance saw the Queen. [Sensation.] I did. Somebody pointed her out tae me at Perth station, and there she was, smart and tidy-like; and says I tae myself, 'God bless that Queen, my Queen!' Noo, gentlemen, the whuskey's good, the nicht is lang, the weather is wet, and the roads are saft, and will harm naebody that comes tae grief. So, aff wi'yer drink tae the bottom. 'The Queen!'" [Cheers.]

Now there comes a painful rumor that the Oklahoma boomer in no meek and gentle humor s upon the homeward track He is coming o'er the prairie, and with rich vo-

cabulary, blasphemous and sanguinary, he is blazing his way back. From the Oklahoma region, Hoosier, Sucker,

lowegian, and the rest, a motley legion, soon you'll see get up and dust. the boom of Oklahoma has a queer, defunct aroma. 'Tis beyond the stage of coma-it s now about to "bust." -Chicago Tribune.

### COMMENT AND OPINION.

WHETHER mob violence is inspired by the sentiment of attachment to the Constitution or of hatred to it the result is the cause of destroying the protection that it gives all citizens. Both Anarchists and mobbers should reflect on this truth.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE governing class live in great cities. The country is without representation at Washington, and almost without representation at the capitals of several of the Northern States. Our cities are beginning to rule this country as Rome ruled Italy and Paris ruled France.-Chicago

THERE is no possible doubt that the centennial celebration has stimulated loyalty to a wonderful degree, and so has fulfilled its worthiest purpose. This realization is apparent in the columns of the press, in private conversation and in the chorus of the streets. The very atmosphere is full of it. Our second century has made a

THE world is not growing worse either in polities, religion or morals. On the contrary, it is getting better. If the practices of one hundred years ago were transferred to these times, the public would be shocked. The contrast would be as striking in morals, in the family relations, in religion and in politics as it is in education and in mechanics.-Cincinnati Commercial Ga-

THE desire for something better may be said to be the main reason why it is that American labor is so much more efficient than the labor of any other civilized country. But this aspiration has its evil as well as its good side, for it unquestionably engenders social discontent and makes it frequently impossible for the man of humble means to make the best uses of his present opportunities.—Boston Herald.

THE great improvements that have been effected in ordinary business methods are practically disregarded in government matters, so strong is the influence of custom and routine. The work is well done in the end, it is proper to state, but it might be just as well done in a much shorter time and with much diminished cost and trouble under a system better adapted to the conditions of the service.—St. Louis Globe-Demoerat.

THERE is ample evidence to prove that the average citizen a hundred years ago liked a good berth in the public service as well as his successor to-day, and was not slow to grasp at anything of the kind in sight. In fact, the chief opposition to the Constitution came from the little politicians and office-holders in the States who feared their influence and consequence would be destroyed if a strong federal govern-ment was established.—Chicago Tribune.

It will be many years before the United States will be too crowded to afford room for honest, intelligent, educated and self-supporting foreigners. It has now no more room for the imbecile or the criminal; no need of the lazy or the degraded; no wish for the Anarchist or the Communist. We can give a hearty welcome to the infusion of healthy blood into the veins of Uncle Sam, but it is time that the admixture of diseased and vitiated blood was cut off.-Boston Advertiser.

### The State Press.

GROVER CLEVELAND is conducting himself very like a man who has a secondary case of presidential itch.-Lafayette Courier.

GENERAL HARRISON may continue to go slow without incurring the displeasure of any considerable part of the Nation.—Tipton Advocate. Ir will not be necessary for charitable Repub licans to donate bread tickets to their State off.cors. The decision of the Supreme Court affirming the loan bill will add \$700,000 to the public funds at once.-Frankfort Banner. TAKE two-thirds of the Sam Jones lecture and

ttribute it to Bob Ingersoll, and the average Caristian who claps his hands at it as coming from Jones would regard it with horror as com-ing from Ingersol!.—Marion Chronicle. THERE will not be an appointment in Indiana

that will add a vote to the party; but some apkicking, envy and jealousy to a minimum. That is the point for discrimination in appointments. -Lawrenceburg Press.

It is an interesting fact that the journals which re now scolding a Republican administration for its haste in turning Democrats out of office are the very ones which, four years ago, howled t Mr. Cleveland for his tardiness in turning the Republicans out.—Goshen Times. "OFFENSIVE partisans" may not reach all the

Democratic postmasters' cases, but if some of them who last fall kept displayed in their office windows hand-bills circulating the "one-dollar-aday" lie are asked to resign, they may lay the blame to whatever they choose.-Winamac Re-

SINCE President Harrison is demonstrating his-integrity of purpose, and considerable judgment n his official acts and appointments, and in view of the pressure upon him, and the difficulties he must yet encounter, let every true Republican extend to him the fullest confidence and support. -Liberty Herald. Washington was a good deal of an aristocrat. He was much more so than the Democratic news-

papers painted General Harrison during the last campaign. Once a fellow made a wager that he could slap Washington on the back. He did so, but received a look of scorn that made him wish he hadn't done it .- Peru Republican. A COMPARISON of President Harrison's appointments with those of the man whom he superseded discloses the agreeable fact that he has not yet selected a single defaulter or ex-convict,

characters during the first six weeks of his administration.-Crawfordsville Journal, Nobody is hurt by the two-cent rate on letters, price. The poorest people are able to write all the letters they wish. That rate works no hard-ship to anybody. Much better will it be to main-tain the two-cent rate on letters and one cent on

circulars, and improve the facilities of the postal

whereas Cleveland chose at least a dozen such

service.-Evansville Journal. THE "firing" of Colonel Huston from a fashionable boarding-house at Washington, because of the annoyance of the herds of office-seekers flocking to see him, suggests that a change of some sort is necessary. Either the temper of landlords and boarder should conform to the times, or the system of distributing political patronage should be reformed. - Greencastle Times. A BAREHEADED man from Ohio was seen passing through our city yesterday. He had a hat, but he bore it with a deferential air in his right hand. An interview developed the fact that he was overcome with admiration at the number of Hoosier candidates for postoffices, consulates, and other positions. Such a tribute from a Buckeye is something to be proud of .- Fort Wayne

SEND new men abroad every four years, or in extreme cases every eight years, and thereby infuse fresh blood into the service and prevent routine and stagnation. The argument that, because a man has filled an office four, six or eight years, the government cannot dispense with his services, is a fallacy. There are plenty as good and smart men in private life as there are in office.-Evansville Journal.

## "Copy" and "Item."

Credit is often given to Benjamin Franklin for inventing the term "copy," now applied to all manuscript turned in to the composing-room of a newspaper or publishing house. Another odd use of two extremely common words may be charged to newspaper workers. In the East almost any newspaper article, not written for the editorial page, is commonly called a "story." It may be an abstract of a sermon or a description of a new ocean steamer; still it is a "story." In the West all "stories" are "items," and the term "item" is made elastic enough to coveranything from a paragraph about a prayer-meeting to a three-column account of a prize-fight or a railroad disaster.

#### The People Not Opposed. Philadelphia Record

There is no reason in the world why President Harrison should not look out for his own friends by appointing them to what-ever places of trust and profit may be at his hand to bestow. In regard to the question of filling the offices with either the friends of Congressmen or Mr. Harrison's own pushed against one wall, an immense table in a hopeless litter of papers, periodicals, manuscripts and books of reference, near it a chair and in an opposite corner a second table, also covered with pamphlets, but these assorted and arranged in piles. The room is divided into two compart—

### THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES

Correct Reports of His Remarks at the Sub-Treasury and at the Centennial Banquet.

All reports of President Harrison's speeches in New York last week were more or less imperfect, and in some cases sadly marred in transmission. The Journal presents correct reports of both speeches. At the subtreasury, at the conclusion of Mr. Depew's oration, the President said: Fellow-citizens-Public duties of a very exact

ing character have made it quite impossible for

me to prepare an address for this occasion. Foreseeing this, the committee was notified that the programme must not include any address by me. The selection of Mr. Depew as the orater of the occasion made further speech not only difficult but superfluous. He has met the occasion on its own high level. He has so vividly brought before us the great event which we celebrate that we seem to have been part of the admiring and almost adoring throng that filled these streets one hundred years ago. He has brought us into the serious but always inspiring presence of Washington. Washington was the incarnation of duty, and this celebration should impress upon us and upon all our people the lesson that men can only associate themselves with events the memory which will survive a century by a high consecration to duty. Self-seeking can have no public observance or anniversary. The captain who gives to the sea his cargo of rags to offer shelter and safety to his imperiled fellow-men, has fame, while he who lands the cargo has only wages. Washington emptied his great heart of all selfish considerations, and filled it with the needs and the hopes of his countrymen. Washington seeme to come to the discharge of the duties of his high office impressed with a great sense of his unfamiliarity with the new calls upon him, modestly doubtful of his own powers, and sustained only by a supreme faith in "that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose pr aid can supply every human defect."
We note to-day a marvelous advance in mo

things; but by the stately and enduring shirt have builded at the national capital to Wi ton, we have symbolized the fact that, in coaracter and achievement, he is still the first American

At the banquet the last toast was "The United States of America," to which the President responded in the following words: Mr. President and Fellow-citizens-I should be injust to myself, and what is more serious, should be unjust to you, if I did not at this first and last opportunity express to you the deep sense of obligation and thankfulness which I feel for those many personal and official courtesies which have been extended to me since I came to take part in this great celebration. [Applause.] The official representatives of the State of New York, and of this great city, have attended in with the most gracious kindness, omitting no office or attention that could make my stay amous you pleasant and gratifying. [Applause.] From you and the hundreds of thousands who have thronged the streets of this great commercia metropolis I have received the most cordial expressions of good will. I would not, however, have you understand that these loud acclaims have been in any sense appropriated as a personal tribute to myself. I have realized that there was that in this occasion, and in all of these incidents which have made it so profoundly impressive to my mind, which was above and creater than any living man. [Great applause have realized that that tribute of cordial interest which you have manifested was rendere rather to that great office which, by the favor of greater people, I now exercise, than to me,

The occasion and all its incidents will be memorable, not only in the history of your State, but in the history of our country. New York did not succeed in retaining the seat of national government, though she made liberal provision for the assembling of the first Congress in the expectahome here. But, though you lost that which you coveted, I think the representatives of all the States will agree that it was fortunate that the first inauguration of Washington took place in the State and in the city of New York. [Applause. For where in our country could the centennial of the event have been so worthily celebrated as here! [Applause.] What seaboard city offered so magnificent a bay upon which to display our naval and merchant marine! [Ap. plause.] What city offered thoroughfares so magnificent, or a population so great and so generous as New York has poured out to-day to celes

brate that event! | Applause. I have received at the hands of the committee ous, exacting and too often unthankful-of this demonstration an evidence of their confidence in my physical endurance which is flattering to me. [Great laughter.] But I must also acknowledge still one other obligation. The committee having in charge the exercises of this evening have given me an evidence of their confidence which has been accompanied with some embarrassment. As I have noted the progress of this banquet, it has seemed to me that each of these distinguished speakers had been made acquainted with his the me before he took his seat at the banquet table [laughter], and that I alone was left to make acquaintance with my theme when I sat down at the table, [Laughter.] prefer to substitute for the official title, which is upon the programme, that familiar fireside ex-

pression. "Our Country." [Applause. I congratulate you to-day as one of the instructive and interesting features of this occasion that these great thoroughfares, dedicated to trade, have closed their doors and have covcred the insignia of commerce with the stars and stripes [loud cheers]; that your great exchanges have closed; that into the very heart of street the flag has been upon the old historic sp historic spot men give their time and energies to trade have given these days to their country, to thoughts of her glory, and to aspirations for her

honor and prosperity. [Loud cheers.] I have great pleasure in believing that love o country has been intensified in many hearts, not only of you who might be called, and some of whom have been called, to witness your love o the flag upon battle-fields, both of sea and land applause; but in these homes, and among these air women who look down upon us to night applause], and in the hearts of the little children who mingled their piping cries with the hoarser acclaims of men as we moved along your streets to-day, Patriotism has been blown into a higher and bolier flame in many hearts. [Applause.] hese banners with which you have covered your walls, these patriotic inscriptions, must come down, and the ways of commerce and trade be resumed again; but may I not ask you to carry these banners that now hang on the walls into your homes, into the public schools of your city [applause], and to all your great institutions where children are gathered, and to drape them there, that the eyes of the young and of the old may look upon the flag as one of the familiar adornments of every American home and

school. [Applause.] Have you not learned that not stocks or bonds. or stately houses, or lands, or products of mill, or that is in our minds. [Applause.] It is the flag and what it stands for; it is its glorious history; it is the fires de and the home; it is the high thoughts that are in the heart, born of the inspiration which comes of the story of the fathers, the martyrs of liberty-it is the grave-yard into which our grateful country has gathered the unconscious dust of those who died. Here in these things is that thing we love and call our country, rather than in soything that can be touched or handled. [Great applause.]

our country in peace as well as in war. Perhaps never in the history of our Nation have we been so well equipped for war upon the land as now [cries of "Good!" "Good!"], and yet we have never seen a time in our history when our people were more smitten with a love of peace. To elevate the morals of our people; to hold up the law as that sacred thing which, like the ark of God of old, may not be touched by irreverent hands; to frown upon every attempt to dethrone its supremacy; to unite our people in all that makes the borne pure and honorable, as well as to give our energies in the direction of our mament-this service we may render; and out of this great demonstration do we not all feel like re-con " "ating ourselves to the love and to the service of our country! [Prolonged and loud applanted

#### Not Probibition Mottoes. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The revolutionary patriots were short of money in 1777, but were equal to the emergency. John Adams wrote home to his wife: "General Washington sets a fine example, He has banished wine from his table, and entertains his friends with rum and water. This is much to the honor of his wisdom, his policy, and his patriotism." The Prohibition party will not inscribe these sentiments on their banners. They are far ahead of Washington and John Adams as moralists and politicians.

They Talk, but Do Not Solve the Problem. Philadelphia Inquirer.

The South is full of men who talk by the hour of solving the negro problem. It is also full of men who discourse by the week of the glorious Constitution. But we notice that none of these eloquent gentlemen have yet hit upon the constitutional solution of the problem in which they are so deeply interested. This solution is merely to enforce the principle underlying all our laws, which teaches that all men are free and equal. Will some one kindly tell us why

## Question and Answer.

this 1st

Philadelphia Press. The mugwump inquiry is: "How far has President Harrison carried out the principle of civil-service reform?" And the answer is: "To the extent of clearing away the deadwood and rubbish with which the civil service was loaded by a Democratio administration, in order that the reform may be given force and effect in future

#### operations. Not a Happy Illustration.

Raltimers American.

A lady at the centennial banquet said that a distinguished guest ate like a bird. It is to be hoped he did not take a peck at every mouthful.